

The Mountain Advocate.

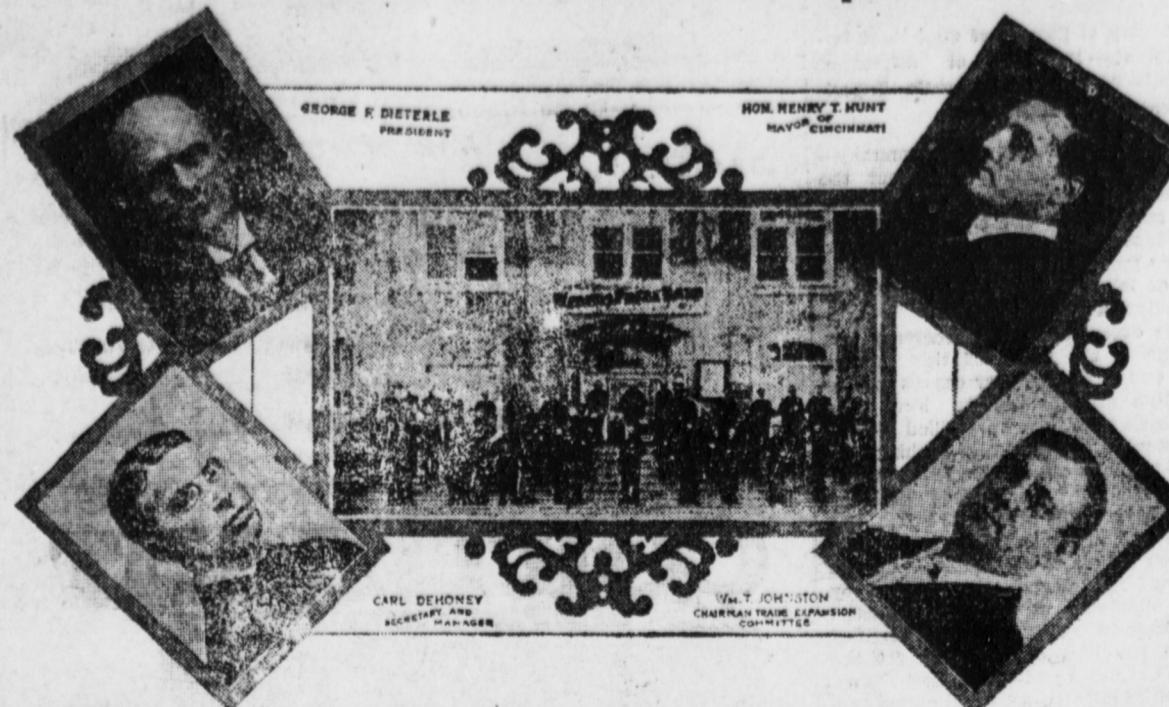
Official Organ of the Republican Party in Knox County.

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BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1912

Vol. IX. No. 10

Cincinnati Commercial Association's Trade Expansion Excursion



THE accompanying illustration shows Weber's Prize Band, of Cincinnati, and a group of prominent citizens of that city, who will accompany the excursion to the South, in which this city is included. The special train carrying from 100 to 125 Cincinnati boosters, together with the band, will leave Cincinnati at 7:40 a.m. Monday morning, April 22d.

The first day's run will be spent between Cincinnati and Lexington, with stops at Williamstown, Georgetown, Midway, Frankfort, Versailles and Nicholasville. An evening meeting will be held at the Phoenix Hotel.

On Tuesday, the second day out, the train will leave Lexington at 6:30 a.m., stopping at Wilmore, High Bridge, Danville, Somerset, Burnside, Stearns, Oneida and Oakdale, arriving at Harriman, Tenn., at 7:15 p.m. The meeting in Harriman on Tuesday evening will be under the auspices of the Harriman Business Men's Association.

The third day will be spent between Harriman and Chattanooga, between which points stops will be made at Rockwood, Spring City and Dayton. In Chattanooga the party will visit Lookout Mountain or Chickamauga Park, and in the evening a reception will be held at the Read House.

On Thursday the special train will stop at Cleveland, Athens, Sweetwater and Lenoir City, arriving at Middlesboro at sundown. An evening meeting will be held at Middlesboro, and on Friday, April 26th, the Special Train will visit Pineville, Barbourville, Corbin, London, Berea, Richmond, Winchester, Paris, Cynthiana and Flemont, reaching the Queen City at 9:30 p.m.

TAFT REFORMS POSTAL SERVICE

**Government's Biggest Business
Now Run on Modern Basis.**

PENNY POSTAGE POSSIBLE

Economy and Efficiency in Administration Under Hitchcock Make Cheaper Postage Rates Imminent—Policies Should Be Continued.

In thorough accord with the policy of economy and efficiency of the Taft administration, Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock has put an end to the annual deficit in the postoffice department and made possible the serious consideration of further reforms and improvements, not the least important of which is the imminent possibility of penny postage. Many other reforms that have the support of President Taft will be inaugurated this year. Another term of the Taft administration would place this \$240,000,000 business institution completely on a business basis.

At the beginning of the present administration the postal service was in arrears to the extent of \$17,479,770.47, which was decidedly the largest deficit on record. Last year the revenues exceeded the expenditures by \$210,118.12.

The wiping out of the deficit has been accomplished without any curtailment of facilities. On the contrary, there have been established 3,744 new postoffices, delivery by carrier has been provided in 186 additional cities, and 2,516 new rural routes, aggregating 60,679 miles, have been authorized. Meanwhile the force of postal employees has been increased by more than 8,000, and last year the total amount expended for salaries was approximately \$4,000,000 greater than two years ago. The average annual salary has been increased from \$800 to \$967 for rural carriers, from \$970 to \$1,082 for postoffice clerks, from \$1,021 to \$1,084 for city letter carriers and from \$1,168 to \$1,183 for railway postal clerks. Thus a marked extension of the postal service and increased compensation for its employees have gone hand in hand with a vanishing deficit.

Postal Banks Great Success.

By persistent effort the present Republican administration secured the passage on June 25, 1910, of the act creating the postal savings system, which is now in operation at practically all the 7,700 presidential postoffices. Preparations are being made for its extension to 40,000 fourth class postoffices. It is confidently anticipated that the deposits at the close of the present fiscal year will aggregate \$50,000,000 and that the income of the system will be sufficient to pay all operating expenses.

Under President Taft the postoffice department has engaged in an aggressive

crusade against the fraudulent use of the mails. Last year the inspectors investigated many cases involving the sale of worthless stock in imaginary mining companies and other fictitious concerns. There were altogether 529 indictments and 184 convictions, with 12 acquittals. The other cases are pending. The convicted swindlers have defrauded the people of many millions of dollars.

Sunday service by employees has been reduced to a minimum, with little objection from patrons.

Reforms Under Way.

Many other improvements have been made in the postal service during President Taft's term of office, such as the shipment of periodicals in carloads by fast freight, which has reduced the cost of transportation and expedited the handling of first class mail, and the consolidation of the star route and rural delivery services, so that it has been possible to establish many new

routes and to serve thousands of additional patrons on existing routes with little or no increased cost. But the Taft program of postal reforms and progress is not yet completed. The president is urging congress to adopt legislation for the readjustment of postage rates on a basis of cost, which will eventually permit of a cent rate on letter mail. A project also is under way for giving to village communities the same free delivery of mail that is now enjoyed by cities and the rural population.

The establishment of a domestic parcel post has received the earnest consideration of the president. In some branches of the delivery service, notably the rural and city delivery routes, the equipment now necessary is sufficient for the additional transportation of considerable merchandise with little or no increase in expense.

President Taft, accordingly, has urgently recommended to congress the adoption of the necessary legislation, and to present the issue clearly, three items of \$50,000 each have been included in the estimates of the postal service by Postmaster General Hitchcock, two to cover the initial expense of introducing the parcel post on rural routes and in the city delivery service, respectively, and the third to meet the cost of an investigation looking to the final extension of the service to the railroads and other transportation lines.

TAFT DEFEATS RAILROADS.

Prevents Increase in Freight Rates by Vigorous Action.

President Taft's method of doing his work as president without seeking to achieve personal notoriety from his good works was never better illustrated than in his ultimatum to the railroads of the country which prevented a general increase in railroad rates just prior to the adoption of amendments to the railroad rate law two years ago. The president served notice upon the railroads that if they anticipated the new law they would be haled into court, and as a result of subsequent conferences the railroads agreed to postpone their action until the new law was passed.

In the new law of congress President Taft assisted in inserting a provision which transferred from the shoulders of the shipper to that of the railroads

the burden of proof in establishing the reasonableness of a railroad rate. Prior to that time the practice had been just the opposite, with the result that many shippers who were or had been suffering from discriminatory rates or practices, were unable to prove their cases without great expense or long litigation or both. Under this new law the railroads subsequently made application for an increase in their rates and the interstate commerce commission, not being satisfied with the showing of the railroads as to their reasonableness, denied them. Thus one of the great achievements of President Taft came to pass, an achievement which affected every man, woman and child in the country, but it was done so quietly that it has almost been forgotten by many who were benefited.

DELEGATES PLEDGED TO TAFT.

The delegates to the Republican national convention pledged to President Taft on Saturday, April 6, 1912, numbered 280, as follows:

Alabama	22
Alaska	2
Colorado	8
District of Columbia	2
Florida	12
Georgia	26
Indiana	20
Iowa	8
Michigan	6
Mississippi	20
Missouri	6
New Mexico	7
New York	79
Oklahoma	4
Philippines	2
South Carolina	16
Tennessee	16
Virginia	24
Total	280
Necessary for choice, 539.	

Cincinnati "Trade Excursion"

April 22-26

Reports received by the Cincinnati Commercial Association indicate

that not only will the various cities along the route of the "Trade Excursion," April 22nd-26th, have to visitors the special train of Cincinnati business men and the famous Weber Prize Band, but that merchants from cities that will not be visited by the trade expansionists also will be on hand to greet the tourists. A number of business engagements have already been made in various places along the route of the excursion with business men from localities not included in the tour, and these are expected to be beneficial to Cincinnati as well as to the cities in which they take place.

It is anticipated that the full complement of 125 reservations, exclusive of the band and the necessary employees on the special train, will have been taken by the end of this week, making this one of the most pretentious trade excursions that has ever visited any section of the South.

POWERS' BILLS

Would End Election Frauds by Severe Punishment, and Provides For Better Laws

Representative Caleb Powers, of Kentucky, has two bills pending before the judiciary committee, which, if enacted into law, would strike a heavy blow at fraud and corruption in elections.

"Ours is a representative form of government," said Mr. Powers yesterday. "In the very nature of things, all the people cannot assist in making the laws, nor in carrying on the multitudinous affairs of this great government. All this must be done by the people's representatives. If there is fraud here, wrong there, inefficiency anywhere, all these evils can be corrected at the ballot box. In fact, all reforms in the administration of the affairs of our government must take place at the ballot box, and cannot be corrected anywhere else. If for any reason the people are denied a voice at the ballot box, they are then denied a voice in bringing about any and all reforms."

"To protect the people in their rights ought to be the first concern of our law makers. From every State in the Union comes the cry of openness in politics, fraud at the polls, in the general elections, in the primary, and at the political mass convention—notwithstanding that the Federal Laws on the elective franchise are stringent and far-reaching.

"But these laws do not go far enough; they do not prescribe any penalty for wrongs done either in political conventions or primaries."

The Powers bill not only aims to strengthen the present laws, but make punishable wrongs done and crimes committed with equal force to the defeated as well as the successful candidate.

It provides, in part, "that any election for representative or delegate to the Congress of the United States any person knowingly personates and votes, or attempts to vote in a false or fictitious name, or in a name not his own, or in the name of any other person; or votes or attempts to vote more than once, or votes or attempts to vote at a place not his actual and lawful residence, or does or attempts to do any unlawful act to secure an opportunity to vote himself, or to enable any other person to vote unlawfully; or by force threats, intimidation, or bribery of any kind, directly or indirectly; or procures or attempts to procure any person to vote who is not entitled to vote *** shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$3,000, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor not less than one nor more than five years, or both by such fine and imprisonment."

The Powers bill creates a nonpartisan commission known as the "commission of the House of Representatives," to determine all contested election cases coming before the House of Representatives, instead of putting that duty on the already overburdened members of the House. The law now allows the defeated contestant \$2,500 for making the contest. The Powers bill would do away with that.

The recent fight in Kentucky between the Taft and Roosevelt forces; the charges and countercharges of corruption and fraud, emphasize the importance and merit of Mr. Powers' bill. The Federal statutes do not now prescribe any penalty for corruption and fraud perpetrated in political mass conventions. The bill introduced by Mr. Powers prescribes severe penalties for such wrongs. Mr. Powers is on the right road. We hope he will succeed.

SPRING IS HERE

This should remind you that the season of house cleaning is at hand and you will need new screen doors, windows and screens of all kinds. We have just received a full stock and can supply the trade in anything needed in this line.

Begin war on the fly while the odds are in your favor

COMPLETE LINE OF EVERYTHING TO BE FOUND IN A

General Merchandise Store

PRICES GUARANTEED

COLE, HUGHES & MITCHELL DEPARTMENT STORE

Our Working Team:

Matt Cole, Jack Hughes, Matthew Mitchell, Allie Howes, W. J. Cole

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK GROWS AND GROWS

Its assets were on

April 11, 1912.....	\$234,612.49
January 1, 1911.....	153,640.59
Increase for 1 yr., 3 mo.....	80,971.90
April 11, 1912.....	\$234,612.49
April 11, 1911.....	166,612.69
Increase for last year.....	67,999.80

Can any Bank of Eastern Kentucky make such a fine showing in progress?

This growth is due to the fair and courteous treatment GIVEN TO ALL : : :

To the fact that it has more stockholders and more wealth behind it than any other bank in Eastern Kentucky : : :

To the fact that it is the largest United States Depository in Eastern Kentucky : : :

It is absolutely safe and pays 3 per cent on time deposits

First National Bank, Barbourville, Ky.

No Increase in Tax This Year

County Judge Stamper is in receipt of a letter from the Chairman of the State Board of Equalization stating that there will be no raise in the taxes of Knox County this year. Last year they raised the taxes 10 per cent on all property in this County. Many people at that time thought that it was the Knox Fiscal Court that was responsible for the raise, but it was not, it was the State Board. The Supervisors of Knox County this year found more than \$500,000 worth of property not listed and this accounts for the fact that there will be no raise this year.

Union College Commencement Program

Saturday, May 11, Primary Entertainment.

Tuesday, May 14, Play by Athletic Association.

Wednesday, May 15, Senior Play and class day exercises.

Thursday, May 16, School of Music Recital.

Friday, May 17, School of Expression Recital.

Saturday, May 18, J. M. Robson Oratorical Contest.

Sunday, May 19, Baccalaureate Sermon.—Vesper Services—Joint Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. Address.

Monday, May 20, Commencement.

THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE

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BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKYCHAS. D. COLE EDITOR
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16, 1904 at the Postoffice at Barbourville,
Ky., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

One Dollar Per Year in Advance

The Official Organ of the Republican
Party in Knox County.

WAKE UP

Next week, on Friday, April 27th, the Booster's Special from Cincinnati will visit our city for a brief stop, arriving from Pineville at 8:45 a.m. and leaving at 9:15 for Corbin and other points on their return trip home. What will be their impression of our city? This is a question that remains to be seen. It is going to depend on the effort we put forth to entertain them on their short stop. So far, there has been little or no attention paid the matter by those who should take the initiative in such matters, but there is time yet to make arrangements for a short program for their entertainment. Let's get busy and stir up something and clean up our city and have things looking their best on that day. We claim to have the best and cleanest city in the mountains, so let us impress others with this same thought. These people have spent hundreds of dollars in making this trip to advertise their city, and it will cost us very little to advertise ours at this time. Now is the time to take an opportunity to show these people the reason why we have THE BEST CITY ON EARTH.

Did you ever hear W. H. McDonald speak in public? No doubt you all have, and have been impressed with the easy and charming flow of his words when exploiting the merits of this city or community. Next Friday some one will be expected to extend greeting to the members of the Cincinnati Commercial Club which visits our city that day in behalf of their city. How about "Chief"?

ONCE COSTLIEST OF WARES

Vessels of Odoriferous Clay So Rare
Only Wealthiest Collectors
Could Afford One.

Vessels of odoriferous clay were imported early in the sixteenth century from Peru, Chile and Mexico by the Portuguese merchants, to which were given the name of buccas. So highly was this ware esteemed that only the wealthiest collectors could afford to possess entire specimens. Broken pieces were set in gold or silver or ground to powder to be used to scent cakes and confections and to perfume gloves and handkerchiefs. It was also supposed to possess medicinal properties and was prescribed by contemporary physicians for certain ailments. The great demand for the buccas resulted in the alleged discovery of scented clays in Portugal and the potters of the time used them to fashion all sorts of drinking vessels, on which they impressed a seal or stamp, hence the adoption of the name terra sigillata.

STORAGE FOWL POISONS SIXTY.

Cold storage chicken served at the wedding supper of C. M. Artman, Chicago, caused ptomaine poisoning among about sixty of the guests.

Dr. George B. Young, health commissioner, concluded an investigation of the affair. He refused to give the name of the concern which sold the chicken, saying, "It might injure their business." No prosecution will be instituted.

The chicken was served in a salad. On the morning after the supper nearly every one who had eaten of it became ill. Those who had not partaken of the salad were unaffected. That circumstance, in the opinion of Dr. Young, fixed the guilt upon the chicken.

Alderman Joseph T. Mahoney of the Thirtieth ward was one of the victims.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes delicious home-baked foods of maximum quality at minimum cost.
Makes home baking a pleasure

The only Baking Powder
made from Royal Grape
Cream of Tartar

No Alum — No Lime Phosphates

The Perfect Housekeeper

She always kept everything perfectly clean

From the cellar clear up to the top;
For now a maid like she was surely keen
And never could get her to stop
Her husband could never find comfort at home
For fear he would muss up the place
Here his wife, with a broom and a duster, would roam
With a stern sort of look on her face.

She never had time to be reading a book,
She never had time for a call,
Instead she was scrubbing some corner or nook.

Or sweeping the stairs or the hall.
She swept all her beauty and gladness away
She swept all the joy out of life

Until she became an automaton gray,
A cleaning machine—not a wife.

She scrubbed all the love from the heart of her spouse

Her children were playless and glum,
She had her reward—an immaculate house
Where nobody ever would come.

She swept and she dusted and scrubbed like a slave

Till she swept herself into the tomb,
And the monument now at the head of her grave
Is a duster, a brush and a broom!

MINERS' WELFARE
CAUSE OF TAFTBureau of Mines Marks Great
Step Forward.

SAVES HUNDREDS OF LIVES.

Discovery of Danger of Coal Dust Im-
portant—Handling of Explosives
Made Safer—Government's Experi-
mental Coal Mine.

The saving of many lives annually—the lives of miners throughout the United States—will be one of the splendid results that will follow the establishment of the bureau of mines, one of the great achievements in the interest of labor of the administration of President Taft.

The excessive and unnecessary loss of life in the mines of this country was one of the primary causes for the creation of this bureau. For years hundreds of miners were killed in mine disasters, and practically nothing was done to check the terrible loss of life.

Spurred on by President Taft, an act creating the bureau of mines was passed by congress and became effective on July 1, 1910. John A. Holmes of the United States geological survey was appointed as the first director. Mr. Holmes was reputed and certified to be the best trained man for the place obtainable in the United States. The chief experimental station was established at Pittsburgh, where the investigations of the problems intrusted to the bureau have been prosecuted so successfully for nearly two years.

In the year 1907, the most disastrous of all years in the American coal mines, 3,125 miners lost their lives. This represented 1,046 of men killed for every 1,000 employed. In coal mines in Europe less than two miners are killed out of every 1,000 employed. As a result of the work conducted by the bureau of mines and the wise use of an appropriation of \$150,000 made by congress, the death rate has been already reduced to practically one-half what it was in 1907.

One of the notable achievements of the bureau of mines was the demonstration of the fact that coal dust in a bituminous mine is more dangerous and deadly than gas. It had been the belief heretofore that gas or fire damp was the greatest menace to the miners, and little attention was given to the accumulation of coal dust. The bureau of mines proved to the satisfaction of the miners as well as operators that coal dust would explode and, unlike fire damp, carried no warning with it. The keeping of dusty mines wet, as recommended by the bureau of mines, was found to reduce materially the chances of explosion of coal dust.

The number of deaths in the mines has been greatly reduced as a result of the testing of explosives under the direction of the bureau of mines. In the year 1908 the coal mines in the United States used 2,000,000 pounds of short flame explosives, and at present nearly seven times that quantity is being used with greater safety, due to the co-operation of the coal operators and the bureau of mines.

The establishment of an experimental coal mine at Brucetown, Pa., twelve miles from Pittsburgh, is still another notable achievement of the bureau of mines. It places the United States in advance of other nations with respect to this research and experimental work in mines. Numerous tests are made at this experimental mine, from which many excellent results are obtained.

Still another important work which is conducted under the auspices of the bureau of mines is the rescue of entombed miners. Since the creation of the bureau many hundreds of lives have been saved. At the big mining disaster in Ohio one of the rescue corps of the bureau of mines arrived at the scene thirty-two hours after the disaster. Three men were rescued who had been given up as dead and allowed to remain in the mine. At another time one man was found alive among 150 dead, and today he is the sole survivor of that terrible catastrophe due to the splendid work of the rescue corps.

Before the bureau of mines was made possible by the interest of President Taft, which was followed by the necessary legislation for its establishment, there was no organized effort in saving the lives of entombed miners. Time and again men have sacrificed their lives in vain attempts to rescue their companions. This unnecessary sacrifice of life has been stopped by the co-operation of the state authorities with the federal rescuers attached to the bureau of mines. An investigation of the fuel resources of the United States is also being made with a view of checking the waste and increasing the efficiency with which fuel is used. This latter phase of the work is a part of the practical conservation policy of the Taft administration.

Dr. Wiley Supports Taft.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who recently resigned as chief chemist of the department of agriculture, when in Cincinnati several days ago made the following statement:

"President Taft is the one man who stood between me and destruction at Washington. When efforts were being made to 'assassinate me' Taft proved my only protector. He stood by me, and I am grateful to him. I hope he will be re-elected president."

Australia Healthiest Country.

Australia is the healthiest country in the world, according to statistics presented at the meeting of the Imperial Medical Institute at London recently. The figures, based on late census statistics, show that Australia has a death rate of 10.95 a thousand a year, which is considerably lower than that of any other part of the world.

Brightest Light in the World.

The inhabitants of the Uruguayan capital are seeking fame by advertising the claim that it has the strongest searchlight in existence. It has recently been placed on the roof of the Bank of International Pensions, in the Plaza Libertad, Montevideo. The candle power is 90,000,000 and the light can be seen 11 miles and illuminates every portion of the city.

TONSORIAL PARLOR

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or a shampoo, you will find no better place in town

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Davis & Dizney, Props.

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Best roof for country buildings, because they're safe from all the elements.
They'll last as long as the building, and never need repairs.

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You will do well to consult him before purchasing your roofing

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STABLE.

CORN, HAY, OATS AND
OTHER STOCK FEED.

Nice Rigs, Fat Horses.

FIRST CLASS RIGS

THE NEW
MIDDLESBORO HOTEL
MIDDLESBORO, KENTUCKY

Reopened for business under new management and recognized as one of the finest

SUMMER RESORTS
IN KENTUCKY

The patronage of commercial men solicited

RATES - \$2.00 and up

T. L. FIRESTONE, MGR.

The Myers Patent Mop Wringer

This Mop Wringer is the only machine ever invented that will wring and clean a mop thoroughly. It not only takes out the dirt and leaves the mop clean, but it wrings it so dry that there is hardly any moisture left in the mop. The floor is never left streaked, as you are always using a clean mop. The machine is very simple to operate and requires no skill, as anybody can use it, man, woman or child. It is a labor saver, as one person will do the work quicker and better than three with any other device known. The pail sets on the platform and is not attached to the machine and can be moved at any time. It is always ready for use and there are no parts to get out of order. A trial of our machine will convince you that its work is perfect. We have yet to find a dissatisfied customer.

If your dealer does not handle this Mop Wringer, write direct to us.

MYERS WRINGER CO., Manuf'rs, Mohawk, N. Y.

The Temple Combination Power and Pumping Engine.

Design of the Temple

The "Temple" single cylinder engine is, as will be seen in this illustration, of the inverted upright type, which makes it possible to save a great deal of space, without sacrifice of durability, by dispensing with the heavy base necessary in horizontal engines; and, in addition, the saving in the amount of iron required for the base is considerable. The engine is built to bear the strain of the weight of the pump, instead of against gravity as is the case in all other types. Perfect lubrication is the first and most important essential in the durability and the successful operation of a pumping engine. The Temple engine is built to be fully understood and easily repaired. Belts are adjustable. Governor on cam shaft. Note simplicity of construction.

Adapted for operating machinery of every variety and description. Send for circular and price list. Manufactured by THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Chicago, Ill. In business 59 years.

POST GRADUATE FOR UNIVERSITY

**Board of Trustees Take
Important Step at Spec-
ial Meeting of Govern-
ing Body**

**Present Board Composed of
Leading Kentuckians**

At a special called meeting of the Board of Trustees of State University, April 12, an entirely new department, or school, that of post graduate work, was provided for the university, and is to have its inauguration next fall. Governor James B. McCreary, chairman ex-officio of the board, presided over the meeting for the first time since being elected Governor, and sixteen of the eighteen members constituting the board were present.

A considerable amount of important work was disposed of at the meeting, part of which, in addition to the provision for the new graduate school, was the provision of funds for carrying on the summer school of 1912, the question of reorganization of departments, including the abolishment of the university academy, or Model school, and the arrangement of the annual budget, which latter was left to a special committee of five members.

The latter committee was composed of Judge Thomas Louis Edelen of Frankfort, Superintendent of Public Instruction Barksdale Hamlet of Hopkinsville, Hon. Hywell Davies of Louisville, Hon. Claude B. Terrell, Speaker of the House of Representatives, of Bedford, and Robert W. Brown of Louisville. The committee was instructed to hold a meeting soon and report to the board at its next regular meeting on Tuesday, June 4, next, and to make known its decision in the matter of abolishing the academy prior to that time, in order that announcement of the decision might be included in the next annual bulletin of the university, which is published prior to June 1.

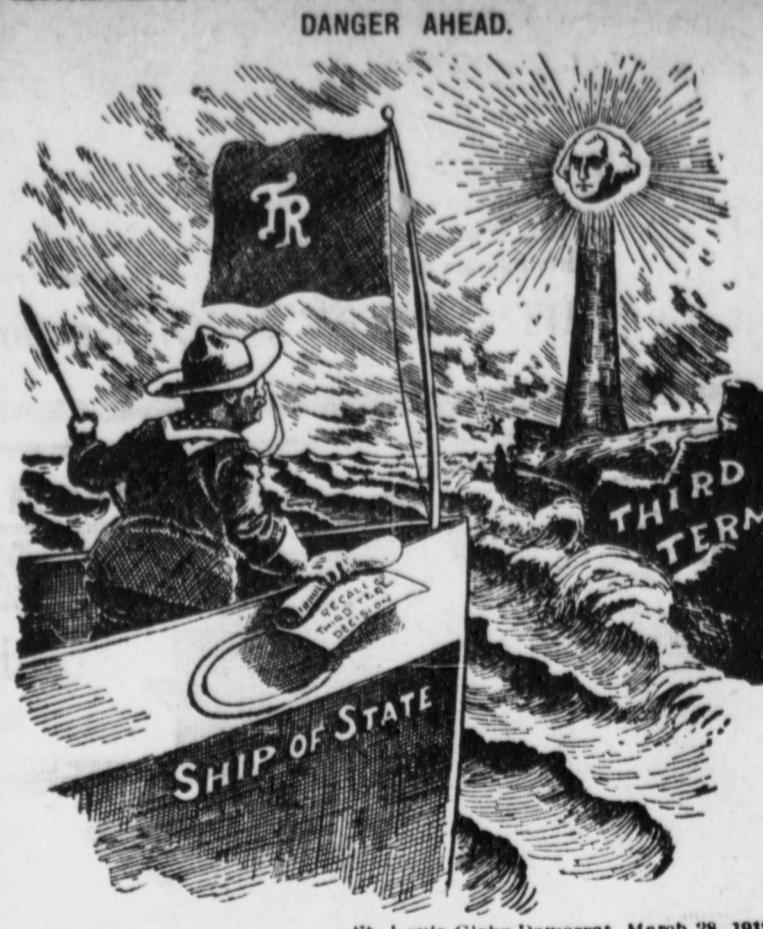
It has been understood that some differences of opinion have existed between the present administration of the university and the preceding administration, and it was said that all such differences were practically settled at Friday's meeting. The nature of the disagreements was not made public.

For some time the university has conducted graduate work in connection with other departments, and the need of a regular school for the completion of post graduate work has been realized. The new organization of the graduate school will necessitate several changes and possible additions to the faculty. However, the plans for the school have not been completed.

Beginning last fall, the long established academy was reorganized into a model school, with the idea of its eventual abolishment when the high schools of the state had attained such standards as to admit students to the freshman class of the university upon graduation from such schools. The preparatory school being run as a part of the university has long since been a drawback to the progress of the university in many respects, and is now felt that it could be abolished without injury or injustice to the masses of young men and women in the state who desire to enter the university after graduation from their home high schools.

Governor McCreary sat with becoming dignity in the presiding chair, and showed his interest in the welfare of State University to be deep seated. Superintendent of Public Instruction Barksdale Hamlet also served as a member of the board for the first time since his election, as also did Mr. Robert W. Brown, managing editor of the Louisville Times, who was appointed by Governor McCreary January 1, last, to serve as a member for a term of six years.

Near Relatives.
Pessimists and indigent are first cousins.



-St. Louis Globe-Democrat, March 28, 1912.

From Poverty's Depths to the University Chair.

W. C. STEWART.

Ruth was a humble, patient, strong-willed, blue-eyed, rosy-cheeked, golden-haired girl of sixteen summers. A better specimen of womanhood could not be found. She was beautiful, both in person and character. In her were those qualities that are indispensable to true womanhood and noble manhood. She was one of an innumerable host of young people held tenaciously, as we frequently say, in the grasp of a deplorable environment.

Ruth's parents were extremely poor. A meager living was all they could provide. But the saddest thing of all was that they were uneducated—ignorant. This being their unfortunate state, they did not realize the beautiful and excellent traits of personality so consciously yet unconsciously displayed by their own lovely daughter. Sad it is to mention, but there are hundreds of boys and girls in this great Commonwealth of ours who have brilliant minds and sterling characters, but alas! under the very shadow of our schools and colleges they fail of that development and culture that tends to make earnest Christians and intelligent citizens. This seemed to be the inevitable misfortune in the case of Ruth.

The teacher of the village school was a conservated Christian woman of remarkable gifts and attainments. She graduated with high honors from a noted college not many miles from this village. This school teacher took special interest in Ruth who attended this little village school. Ruth developed rapidly under her instructions. The thoroughness and persistency of Ruth's work impressed this teacher deeply. She told the history of her life to Ruth—her hardships, school days and preparation for her life's work. Ruth was profoundly impressed with her teacher's perseverance and earnestness to the extent that she decided to make her way to this same college and there face the difficulties and master the perplexing problems that awaited her. "Where there is a will there is a way."

Ruth made known her brave decision to her parents. They bitterly protested. Ruth plead. The case seemed hopeless but Ruth prevailed. A stupendous victory for a girl.

The college could be reached in a day's journey. This journey was very pleasant, except for one high, rough, tiresome mountain that the traveler had to climb. This mountain was inhabited by wild beasts and was scarcely ever crossed by the villagers after night fall.

The day had arrived for Ruth's departure from home. The day break was beautiful. The birds sang blithely. The air was balmy and invigorating. What a delightful day for her journey. What inexpressible anticipations were hers. How much depended on those mo-

mentous hours. But much of this beautiful day was only dimly seen by Ruth, for one can not see clearly through tears, and Ruth's eyes were made glassy with tears that told of the intense love she possessed for those whom she loved and she deeply realized that—"Be it ever so humble there's no place like home."

The good bye was said and Ruth, with a little bundle on her arm, set out for college. She went through the garden gate, up by the old rock spring, near the grape vine swing, through the long lane, across the branch and the main road was reached and her journey fairly begun. A last look at her humble home and native village only called forth another shower of tears, but Ruth plodded on and the next we note of her she has reached her greatest task, the crossing of the formidable mountain already mentioned.

The day that dawned so beautifully and calmly failed to remain so, and all the worse for Ruth. It was now evening and unfortunately Ruth had missed her way. She was lost in this lofty mountain and what she experienced was frightful indeed. A scene never to be forgotten. It was now dark. In the distance a storm was approaching the lightning flashed, followed by tremendous rolls of thunder, reminding one of the unpleasant roar of an immense cannon that seals the destiny of the unfortunate soldier and ultimately destroys his camp. To make the scene more frightful, simultaneously with the storm the inhabitants of this precipitous and desolate mountain began their unpleasant cries. The voice of the owl was heard mournfully; the scream of the night hawk; the whistle of the searching bats; the howl of the ferocious wolf; the saucy bark of the fox; the solemn dirge of the wind through the tops of the lonely pines—such did Ruth experience.

Just as an unshorn Sampson breaks the strong ropes that bind him; so one with an invincible will power breaks the ropes of adverse circumstances that would hold him in the bondage of ignorance and superstition. This was demonstrated in the case of Ruth. Despite the many hardships that she underwent, she came out victoriously. She reached her longed for destination and felt like one Paul on the island of Melita—bound for Imperial Rome—who had miraculously escaped with his life from an ill fated ship that hopelessly went down beneath the surging bosom of a tempestuous sea. She soon won the deepest respect and the profoundest sympathy of both student body and faculty. She spent several laborious years in the college. Many were her vicissitudes, but her faithfulness, earnestness and persistence proved her able to surmount them. She graduated with high honors. A great day! We must close this story of this heroine by saying that her life was spent in altruistic service. Many

were the lives that were beautifully and permanently touched by this consecrated young woman whom we look upon as worthy to be classed with the beautiful bible character, "Ruth, the Moabitess," the distinguished ancestor of our Lord and Savior, "Jesus of Nazareth."

WOMEN STRIKE BACK

They Prepare Ten Commandments To Be Followed By Preachers

Chicago women consider that the issuance of special commandments for women by the Rev. W. B. Millard, of Morgan Park, and Rev. Albert Hyde, of Brookton, Mass., may be taken to indicate that the gentlemen of the cloth believe women to be in special need of admonition from ministerial study. Here are the commandments recommended by Chicago women for the "cloth."

Thou shalt give the same laws or the poor as for the rich. Let not fine raiment deceive thee.

Thou shalt not condemn the woman and forgive the man, for the Lord thy God shall judge thee.

Thou shalt abandon sophistry and preach truth, for the ways of the devil are devious.

Thou shalt not interpret the word of God but thou shalt administer it that all may know and respect the law.

Thou shalt not condone the sins of the mighty and condemn those of the humble.

Thou shalt not be bound by temples, but thou shalt go out into the ways and preach among the people.

Thou shalt abandon euphemism in the pulpit and tell God's message in the language of his Son.

Thou shalt under no circumstances compromise with the devil.

Magic Lantern Show vs. Moving Pictures

Many people who do not patronize such places often confuse the old time stereopticon magic lantern show with the modern up-to-date motion picture show and consequently stay away, or realizing that we are now able to get moving pictures of all the great parades and attractions as they actually happen and are able to see, in our own town, pictures, natural and life-like, of events that it would cost hundreds of dollars to see otherwise.

The science of motion pictures is a great art and fortunes are invested in it in organizing the casts and working out the details just the same as all the great plays are seen on the stage. Thus for a small cost we may see and almost hear the greatest actors of the day right here in our own town.

The films that are being run at the moving picture show in our city are of the highest class and each film is valued at hundreds of dollars, yet for 10 cents we can enjoy seeing these great actors for more than an hour each evening. Large crowds continue to patronize the show, and the people appreciate the effort being put forth by the young men in charge.

Monday, Wednesday and Saturday are the nights of the show at present, although they are contemplating putting on a show each night in the near future.

Bailey Switch Sayings

Little Ready Turner son of Mrs. Jimmie Turner, who has been very sick, is now improving.—J. D. Turner and family spent Sunday with his father G. D. Turner.—Oscar Jackson and sister Carrie attended Sunday School at Emanuel Sunday last.

—Mrs. Everett Jovner is very sick at this writing.—Misses Elva and Carrie Jackson spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Mae Sprowle.—Mrs. H. Thompson who has been sick for some time is slowly improving.—Mrs. V. D. Jackson was the pleasant guest of her father Mr. G. D. Turner, Sunday afternoon.

Daisy.

Great Telescope.

It is undoubtedly true that heaven always seems nearer when viewed through a clear conscience.

Waterbury's Water War

By Plummer Erskine

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Carrsville set him down for a drummer the very first evening. He was not the advance agent of some theater company or he would have hung a show bill in the bar room of the Eagle hotel the first thing. Since there were no show bills in evidence, he must be a salesman even though he carried no sample trunks. Outside of Col. Carr and his guests at the old Carr homestead, the only well dressed men to drop off at Carrsville were drummers and advance agents.

But though Frederick Waterbury (they got the name from the register) arrived on the noon train, he made no effort to see his customers, a proceeding which surprised the hotel habitues greatly.

He smiled tolerantly at the very obvious efforts made to pump him, and seemed to delight in returning answers concealing in their very frankness. In the end, even Jed Hawkins, the lawyer, abandoned his cross questioning.

For two or three days Waterbury idled about the town, driving occasionally, but for the most part hanging about the hotel, the center of the town's gossip. Then he furnished a real sensation. He had taken title to the west side of Bailey's pond. "He got it, sure enough," declared Hawkins. I saw the papers. He's got the old Bailey place and a strip of the Mehan farm and ten acres from the old Coon farm. That gives him about two-thirds of the pond. Won't the old colonel be mad, though, when he finds out? I know he wanted to get the Bailey place for himself."

Carrsville had been the home of the Carr family for a century and a quarter, but Col. Cephas Carr was the only one who had fared well in worldly goods. The whole township had belonged to the Carrs once but now the entire estate consisted of some hundred and forty acres. Carr had sought to repurchase the land about the little



"What are you doing here?"

lake that had been sold to pay the debts of his ancestors, but his domineering ways had not gained friends for him.

Carrsville, fully appreciative of the situation, chuckled to itself and prayed that it might be there to see when the colonel heard the news. As most of them were in daily attendance on the arrival of trains, the wish was gratified some three weeks later, for the Carr carriage drew up at the station shortly before the arrival of the noon train.

Waterbury, whose frank good nature had made the whole town his friends, was sitting on the baggage truck when the train pulled in. From the Pullman, at the forward end of the train, emerged the colonel, tall, severe and stately. His townsmen regarded him curiously but they gasped when with a start the colonel paused in front of Waterbury.

"What are you doing here?" he demanded imperiously.

"Following your advice," explained Waterbury. "You suggested that I was more ornamental than useful, so I've gone to work."

"And have selected Carrsville as the narrow field for your somewhat limited abilities?"

"Precisely. Small beginnings make big endings," reminded the younger man. "I've taken the old Bailey farm and am going to raise for."

"To raise fur."

"Precisely. Muskrats, squirrels, perhaps foxes and bullfrogs. Of course the frogs are not for bearing, but there's a good market for their legs."

"On my pond!" The colonel was incredulous.

"On my two-thirds," corrected Waterbury. "If any of the muskrats or frogs get over on your side, just wade out and chase them home."

The hands holding the heavy cane twitched nervously, but by a violent effort the colonel retained command of his temper, and passed on.

Fresh sensation was found that evening in a telegram that was sent to New York. It may have been a violation of regulations, but the entire town knew that the colonel had wired:

"Keep Clio in city. Young Waterbury here."

It was brief enough, but sufficient to give the hint that a romance lay behind the matter, and interest grew as more than compound rates.

The colonel, with growing uneasiness, observed the change of sentiment. He had been accustomed to dominate the small community and now he found that Waterbury's more practical ideas were being accorded the greater respect. It was intolerable that this enemy should invade his own town and destroy his prestige, but it was none the less a fact though the colonel stormed.

Ever since the day Fred Waterbury, in all innocence, had raided the colonel's pet stock and had cost him half a million in less than six hours, Waterbury had been regarded as a thing of evil. The tacit acceptance of his attentions to Clio Carr became active opposition. He was attacked in his stock operations until he quietly dropped from the street and then, because he had done so, the colonel had made this his excuse for refusing his consent to Fred's marriage to Clio.

To justify himself in his daughter's eyes, he had pleaded that Waterbury had no means of gaining a livelihood, ignoring his millions. Until he arrived in Carrsville he had congratulated himself upon the success of his strategy, yet here was Waterbury calmly establishing what he could see was going to be a very profitable business.

Not only that, but he had utterly destroyed the picturesqueness of the little lake that had added so much to the view from Castle Carr. The huts of the muskrat tenants were not so unsightly, though they were too crowded to be picturesque, too suggestive of man's industry, but the fence poles stuck gauntly from the water, and, of course, boating was impossible.

An offer of purchase was treated with disdain, and Carrsville grinned delightedly. They had suffered from the colonel. In Waterbury he had more than met his match and they appreciated Waterbury accordingly.

Then came the final straw in the intimation that a scion of royalty had decided to visit "the States" and would accept the colonel's repeated invitations.

"I am anticipating with great pleasure," wrote the Personage, "a visit to Castle Carr. I recall the photographs you showed me and am anxious to see an American country place."

For an hour the colonel sat before the window, looking out across the rank marsh grass to the ugly wall and the colony of muskrats on the further side. At last he went over to the table and drew out a telegraph blank.

Clio appeared three days later in answer to the summons. It was too dark to see the lake when she arrived, but early the next morning she looked out of her window and giggled with a most unfilial appreciation of Waterbury's attack.

She preserved a grave face at the interview with her father, and presently she departed behind the Carr chestnut, clothed with plenipotentiary powers.

Apparently Waterbury had some knowledge of her coming, for he was waiting for her on the piazza.

"What do you think of the fur farm?" he asked. "Look good from your side of the water?"

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Fred," she scolded. "It's perfectly horrid."

"It's your father's fault," he defended. "I didn't want to make trouble, and I wasn't going to see my muskrats go homeless this winter, nor was I going to have my frog industry interfered with."

"I know," she agreed. "But father's in an awful fix."

"Look here, Clio," he said earnestly. "We either got to lick or be licked. I've licked him good and I'm going to rub it in. It's the price of peace, dear. Your father will respect the man who has defeated him. He never will if I appear to give in. I've worked like a day laborer ever since spring and I'm entitled to my victory. You come to make terms, don't you?"

"To plead with you," she corrected. "To ask you, for the sake of old friendship, to give up this idea. You will be paid all you have expended and a handsome profit."

"And if I refuse?"

"Well, as a last resort," she confessed, "I think father might be willing to merge the two properties. We could build on this side of the lake. It would help the view."

"I think I'll drop over," laughed Waterbury, "and talk over building plans. Come and see the place."

With little exclamations of wonder and delight she accompanied him over the farm. Waterbury could afford the best and his place was most complete.

"It seems a shame that this will all have to go," she said, regretfully. "I suppose you will give it up."

"For you, yes," he assented. "And count it well lost in the bargain. I think I'll keep a couple of muskrat families, though, as a sort of reminder to the colonel."

The colonel stared when he saw the two leave the carriage together